#### Ambsements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-At 2, "Samson." Salvini, at 8, Philharmonic Connect Philharmonic Concert.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—The Eink. Day and night. BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1:30 and at 8, "Elleen Oge." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROAWAT THEATER.—At 1:30 and at 8, "Diane" W. H. Lineard. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.-At 1:39 and at 8, "Humpty Dumpty Abroad" G. L. Fox.

Lyceen Theater. -At 1:30 and at 8, " Lady of Lyons.

New Fifth Avenue Theater.—At 1:33, "Alixe." At 8. "London Assurance."
Nielo's Garden.—At 1:30 and at 8: "The Children in the Wood." The Vokes Family.
OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2: "Enoch Arden." At 8: "Rechard III." Edwin Adams. STRINGAY HALL -1:30; Concert. Blind Tom. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,-At 2:30 and at 8: UNION SQUARE THEATER,-At 1:30 and at 8: "Led

WALLACK'S THEATER.-At 1:00 and at 8: "Home." Association Hath.-Leclure. Wendell Phillips.] BAIN JALL - At 2:20 and at 8: The Pilgrim. BROOKLYN WOMEN'S UNION .- Fair.

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### New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

The Virginius has been taken to Bahia Honda in Cuba, where she is to be delivered to a United States vessel. orders have been given for the release of the surviving prisoners. - The sentence of Marshal Bazaine ha been commuted to 20 years' seclusion. === A portion of the Dutch expeditionary force has been landed on the coast of Alcheen. — The Swiss Government has de-ended to give the Papal Nuncio to that country his passport, —— A searching investigation is to be made in regard to the Ville du Havre disaster.

In the House vesterday the Speaker presented the letter of the Secretary of War, making charges of defalcation against Gen. Howard, and it was referred to the Military Committee. The Back Pay debate was continned, a vote was finally reached, and the whole subject was recommitted to the Select Committee. The House then discussed the \$4,000,000 Naval Appropriation bill and passed it. A bill reviving the most expensive feature of the franking privilege has been prepared by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Ros Indiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill for the total repeal of the Bankruptcy law. A change in the land policy of the Government is probable.

The finances of the country are in such a bad condition that Secretary Richardson has requested Congress to re-store the duty on tea and coffee, and the taxes on the receipts of railroad and express companies, and he says that a large increase in the public debt is probable. The Iowa State Grangers have prepared an address on transportation, to be laid before the State Legislature. === Prof. Agassiz's condition remained nochanged yesterday. —— The American Theater Comfque at Baltimore was burned; total loss about

The Rev. George H. Repworth J Gen. John Cochrane. and others made addresses at a mass-meeting at Cooper gation the District-Atterney and several of his subordinates testined in regard to their neglect to prosecute those who had violated the Election law. \_\_\_\_ Dr. John Hall, in his report upon the "Charity Clearing-house, held that 20,000 men wers unnecessarily supported in the charitable institutions. —— The currency was walered nearly a milion, and yet there was a decline in stocks. = \_ John Broderick, for killing his son, was convicted of mansiauguter in the fourth degree. Gold, 1933. 1104. 1965. -- Thermometer, 50°, 58°, 47°.

events of greater importance and satisfaction to Brooklyn people generally.

One of our leading jurists was asked yesterday what he thought of the nomination of Mr. Williams. He replied that he hoped it would be confirmed, for if such a man was Gen. Grant's first choice, what would his second be?

The unseasonable weather, which pleases nobody in the city, promises yet to be worth at least a million dollars to our produce dealers. Dispatches yesterday from Little Falls announce that the lock on the canal was breaking, and that boats were at last moving

The defense in the Britton case was fully developed yesterday. It consists of abuse of the plaintiffs' attorneys. In answering the charge of protecting ballot-box stuffers, Mr. Britton summoned several gentlemen of the Committee of One Hundred, but they finally swore on cross-examination that they believed Britton could have caught and convicted the rascals if he had tried. And this is about what he is charged with not doing.

The Iowa Grangers, before adjourning, adopted an address to the State Legislature setting forth their wants and their ideas of public policy. It embodies a pretty large scheme of internal improvements which will hardly commend itself to the judgment of the thoughtful. It seems to be the bane of the movement that its leaders are full of all manner of wild and impracticable notions. Their demand for unlimited Government interference will be cold comfort for those who have imagined they saw in the movement the speedy triumph of Free Trade.

Judge McCue of Brooklyn seldom loses an opportunity to display his commodious ignorance of the law he pretends to administer. He charged a jury vesterday very strongly in favor of the plaintiff in an action before him. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. The Judge showed his appreciation of the right of trial by jury by setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial, on the ground that he had told the jury in "almost 'direct terms" to find for the plaintiff. There was a rumor current lately that Judge McCue intended to resign. This would seem to indicate that he has a better knowledge of himself than he has of the law.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, who was looked for so energetically by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House last Winter, and was reported so many times as on his way to Washington, from various points west of the Mississippi River, has arrived at the Capital. No one seeemed so anxious as he to reach Washington in time to testify before the Crédit Mobilier Committee, but for a railroad engineer his route was remarkably circuitous. What he wants now is a little matter of \$75,000,000 to build the Texas Pacific with. If he does not know the road from Texas to California any better than the way from Texas to Washington he ought not to have the money.

It was certainly not a fortunate coincidence that while the Virginius was being towed out of the harbor of Havana to be delivered to the United States Navy, and the survivors of those captured with her were restored to liberty in Santiago, the Government should have been subjected to attack in the House of Representatives and at the mass meeting in New-York for the course of action which secured so satisfactory a result. The denunciation of the atrocities which have marked the conduct of the war in Cuba was timely and sufficiently vigorous. The moral sense of humanity has been outraged repeatedly since the contest began, though not without frequent protest by our Government. But the force of the appeals in behalf of humanity were greatly weakened by being coupled with demands for a proclamation according belligerency to the Cubans. and libelous abuse of the Secretary of State, to whom, with President Castelar, is due the honorable conclusion of this affair.

Our Washington dispatches give a picture of the present condition of the Treasury, drawn so succinctly and clearly that no one can fail to understand it. The Treasury is almost penniless, and there is danger that the needed relief from Congress will not be given in time. When, a few months ago, THE TRIBUNE told the Secretary the condition of his balances, he adopted the convenient and courteous expedient of saying THE TRIBUNE lied. He is now beginning to see the bottom of his chest through the rapidly diminishing volumes of his so-called "reserve," and is applying to Congress for an immediate increase of taxes to save him from insolvency. The work which rests upon the Administration members to rescue the National credit from the rainous folly of the President and the Secretary, is so arduous that we have no desire to detain them by recalling their pledges of last year, that the election of Gen. Grant would result in a decrease of taxes, a rise in the value of securities, and a return to a specie basis.

After a week's debate of the Salary Bill, a large part of the time having been occupied by members who were much more anxious to set themselves right with their constituents than to correct a great wrong, the House has recommitted the whole subject to the Committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the act of last session so far as it can be repealed constitutionally, except the provisions regarding the Judges of the Supreme Court, and also, after ascertaining the average amount of salaries, mileage, and all other allowances exclusive of the franking privilege, to report a bill fixing the salaries of Representatives, Senators, and Delegates in Congress at an amount as nearly as practicable the same as they were before the passage of the act repealed. This is probably as satisfactory a response to the popular demand as could be expected. The discussion over it has been for the most part very feeble and pointless, but it has brought out some honest and manly talk, and so has not been entirely profitless. Whether such a bill as Mr. Orth's resolution calls for can be passed is, however, questionable.

A card from Postmaster James, printed elsewhere, gives the law under which, it is claimed here, that the packet of jewels referred to yesterday as directed to the Boston office was detained in New-York, that proceedings for its confiscation might be instituted. A courteous private note from the Postmaster places at our disposal the records of the Constitution of the United States never of his office for the examination of the casea step quite in keeping with the uniform disposition he has shown, which we have had frequent occasion to recognize and praise. in years of peace. The laborer throughout The Brooklyn Ring Club, of which McCue, Meantime, we understand the essential point to the country is having his wages reduced. Kingsley, and Fowler were master spirits, has be unchanged, that, after the seals had been Rather should they be increased, and this in

confiscate in New-York, under forms of law, property which the shippers and consignees were alike doing their best to get into the hands of the revenue officers in Boston for the collection of the legal duty, was thus finally thwarted. Many readers will learn for the first time, from the law which Postmaster James quotes, the liberties which it authorizes with mail matter, and will insist that it is high time there were either a reformation in special agents like Mr. Jayne, to whom those privileges are permitted, or a reformation in the law, or a reformation in both.

The Franking Privilege has not yet been abolished a year. There has not been time enough to judge the effect of the reform upon the efficiency or the cost of the Departments affected by it. But the country at large was satisfied with it, and no demand has been made from any respectable quarter for the restoration of the abuse. But Congress is restive under the deprivation of its accustomed perquisites, and the Committee on Post-Offices have contrived a way of bringing back the franking nuisance without explicitly repealing its abolition. The principal objection to the abuse was that encouraged an enormous expenditure for the printing of useless documents which were distributed at the expense of the Government. It is now proposed to reinstate this feature of the condemned system by providing for the franking of public documents, with flimsy precautions against fraud. The packages of the Agricultural Department are next to be made free as a compliment to the Grangers, and only the private correspondence of the members will remain to be included in the avaricious second thought of Congress. It would be at least decent to wait a year and see what are the practical results of the abo-

The House of Representatives acted judiciously yesterday in accepting Mr. Dawes's amendment in the case of Gen. Howard. Mr. Wood's resolution prejudged the case, and this is not a thing to do lightly in a matter of such consequence, involving so high a reputation. Of course a rigid investigation is required; but it is only fair to Gen. Howard to say that some of the worst of the charges which have been made against him are connected with his long-continued leniency to Gen. B. P. Runkle, who was ultimately pronounced a of minor importance upon which opinions defaulter and dismissed the service. It is differ. It may be that in the sweeping chara leniency which soldiers will be slow to judge barshly. Gen. Runkle was a gallant officer who had served throughout the war, and in the very first heavy battle at the West that at Pittsburgh Landing, was left on the field for dead, pierced by no less than thirteen wounds. His friends have sometimes been disposed to claim that his sufferings and exposure had led to mental alienation. In any event, Gen. Howard will not be Marshly censured for being slow to believe that so gallant an officer could be a thief. Nor should it be forgotten that there has been bad blood between Gen. Howard and the War Department for a long time. Whatever errors he may have committed, and the case certainly does not bear a favorable look for him, it is only fair to hear both sides before pronouncing judgment.

PROGRESS OF INFLATION.

On the 31st of August last there were in circulation \$344,000,000 of legal-tender notes and \$45,000,000 of fractional currency, making \$389,000,000 of paper promises to pay, after deducting the sums held in the U. S. Treasuries. The corresponding amounts now are \$372,000,000 of legal-tender notes and \$48,000,-000 of fractional currency, or \$420,000,000 in all, deducting as before the sums in the Treasury. This is an inflation of \$31,000,000 in a little more than three months. When Mr. Richardson was paying out \$13,000,000 in buying up the bonds held by the savings banks of this city we did not again that just what has followed would follow. We knew that he would need all his money before the close of the calendar year, and that if he paid it out his only resource would be the manufacture of unauthorized greenbacks, or, in other words, an inflation of the currency. We confess, however, that we expected to find in the President's message and the Segretary's report a plain statement of the necessities of the Government, and an appeal to Congress to provide the requisite ways and means. But we were disappointed. After an exhibit showing nine millions increase of the Public Debt in a single month, was still considered questionable by the Administration whether the Treasury stood in need of additional resources. The probable deficiency up to the close of the fiscal year was purposely underestimated, and the difficulties in which the prodigality of Congress had involved the Treasury were ascribed to the Panic. To all appearances the House of Representatives will refuse to do anything for the Treasury so long as a dollar of the forty-four million so-called 'reserve" remains to be issued. By merely doing nothing, the persons who think "more currency is needed to do the business of the country" can secure inflation, and it is absurd to suppose they will not adopt the Fabian policy, by which victory is certain.

There is no escape from it. Mr. Richardson is forcing his brandy down the throat of the country, and will continue to do so, in all probability, until the limit of four hundred millions is reached by the disbursement of citizens. It was not simply then that we \$27,000,000 more. No wonder that, even before the paralyzed industry of the country has fully regained the use of its limbs, Wall Street is delirious. No wonder the exchanges are turning against this country, even while the exports are still twenty millions a month in excess of the imports. No wonder gold is rising, even before the present useless surplus is reshipped to the foreign bank vaults whence it came. Here is, in fact, a certain length of rope. The question is, how long will it be ere we reach the end of it? Certain it is that when we have reached the end, which we seem to be approaching with some rapidity, we shall be further from specie payments than we were six months ago. Brandy is a powerful thing, and it is quite palpable that in the present emergency it is being administered in no homeopathic doses. It takes some time to get over the pleasant effects of it, but the inevitable prostration comes at last. We shall yet see the day when Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson will receive due credit for the misfortunes which they have let loose upon the country in the shape of their "reserve." The framers contemplated such tricks with the currency, even in times of war; far less did they contemplate a wholesale tampering with contracts

forward to Boston; and that an attempt to Hence will-arise difficulties innumerable. And yet it is "the best currency we have ever had."

REPORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

As has already been pointed out, the fact that the opposition to the new Constitution in Pennsylvania made its first attack upon the instrument in such a questionable way was enough to confirm all the suspicions that had been aroused regarding the source of the hostility and its cause. The rule of the Ring was one of the evils the new Constitution aimed to destroy. The ability and the purpose of the Ring to defeat it by their control of the polls in Philadelphia induced the Convention to take the course which the late decision of the Supreme Court pronounced unconstitutional in superseding the regular election officers in Philadelphia by the appointment of officers of well known character and integrity. That the Ring felt its power in danger was confessed when it began its opposition; that its members had no confidence in being able to defeat it on its merits was shown by their attempt to take advantage of what was at most a technical defect which could not under any cfreumstances have been fatal, but would have been healed by the vote; and that fraud was intended and still is intended to be resorted to, was as good as admitted when they made so strenuous a fight against the provision which gave the conduct of the election into the hands of men who were known to be honest and upright. The manner and the method of their opposition were such a confession of the need of the reforms aimed at, that honest citizens desirous of good government would hardly require an additional argument. It has rarely happened in the history of political contests that a corrupt party threatened by a popular uprising has so completely admitted away its whole case in the first steps of its defense.

Were there no other reason for the adoption of the new Constitution this would be almost sufficient, for it could hardly happen that an instrument which should accomplish so desirable a reform as this would be could contain anything weak enough or unwise enough to outweigh so great a public benefit. But the work of the Convention is so complete in other respects that there cannot be any serious objection raised against the Constitution as a whole, except perhaps as to some feature acter of some of its provisions it has overstepped the mark, and set out to accomplish some things not entirely practicable, but that is a fault of all legislation. In some directions the new organic act is tentative in its character, and the results of the experiments it institutes must be awaited before judgment can be pronounced. But it may safely be said that wherever it provides constitutional restrictions or prohibitions, they are intended as remedies for well known existing evils, and are such as the best wisdom of the State represented in the Convention could devise. The work of that body was done conscientiously and faithfully. It will be difficult to assemble a Convention that will contain more or as much ability and learning, or that will better represent the honest sentiment of the State.

The latest phase of the opposition is an address to the people, signed by some very respectable citizens of Philadelphia, directing attention to what they consider objectionable features, and calling upon the people to vote it down. The most prominent signer of the address is ex-Chief-Justice Read, whose hostility to the reform has been very active and persistent from the beginning. On the other hand, it is a noticeable fact that Chief-Justice Agnew, who rendered the opinion of the Supreme Court adverse to the constitutionality of the election clause, has written a letter in which, though noticing some objectionable features of minor importance, he says that upon the whole the reforms it aims to ecomplish are so necessary and its operation in that regard promises to be so effectual that he shall vote for its adoption, and he hopes it will be ratified. It is a significant fact too that the opposers of the new Constitution admit the need of a change in the present instrument and of a general reform, but they object to this particular act, and promise to have another Convention called immediately in case of its rejection. The friends of the measure, however, charge that this is only a trick to gain votes against it, and that if they carry their point the most they will do will be to appoint a Commission, either by the Legislature or the Governor, to prepare an act that shall not interfere with the power and perpetuity of the Ring.

The reports from all parts of the State are favorable to adoption, and it is confidently claimed by the friends of the measure that even in Philadelphia there will be in an honest vote a large majority in its favor. In the face of this the Ring claim 40,000 majority against it in the city, and the fear is that with the control of the ballot-boxes in their hands they will be able to show it. The Ring fights desperately and will die hard.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

If the mournful anticipations of his friends should be realized, even so far as to incapacitate him for further labors, the loss of Prof. Agassiz will be felt as a heavy blow to American science. More than a quarter of a century ago he identified himself with our scientific progress and became one of our most eminent gained what Europe lost, and that he brought hither the laurels elsewhere won. Had he lived and died abroad, eminent among eminent men, Agassiz would have been to us nothing more than a great name; identified with certain important researches and discoveries, but nothing more. But from the hour he first set foot upon our shores Prof. Agassiz recognized his own true position as the great missionary of science to the New World. From city to city he traveled, preaching the gospel of his belief, and awakening in the breasts of others some thing of the ardor of his own. Under his direct tuition many of our most prominent young naturalists laid the foundations of their knowledge. Our older men of science acknowledged him for a leader, and he became connected with our foremost scientific undertakings. And in the enterprises which were peculiarly his own he was singularly successful in obtaining material aid from wealthy individuals.

It is the fortune of but few men to assist so greatly in the progress of the day. Considered merely as a scientific student and discoverer, he must be ranked with the highest. But the rare faculty of communicating knowledge, and the yet rarer power of spreading a love for it, place him among the great teachers of the race. The extraordinary impulse which his individual efforts have given to the pursuits of science can scarcely yet be calcu-

research, and are just beginning to show their magnitude. A year or two ago, if an inventory of progress in science in American cities had been made up, San Francisco would scarcely have been mentioned. On the return of the Hassler from the exploring expedition a public reception was given by that city to Prof. Agassiz. Well did he repay it ! His glowing eloquence created an interest in scientific affairs, which but the other day culminated in the munificent gifts of Mr. James Lick to the California Academy of Sciences, and the initiation of astronomical undertakings on which a million dollars will probably

be expended. In the prominent position which Prof. Agassiz has always held as an opponent of the development theory of creation, he has had the sympathies of all who are wedded to the more ancient forms of belief, as well as of that large majority who are awaiting the issue of a conflict in which neither side has as yet an undisputed victory. It cannot be denied that with him the Anti-Darwinians will lose their most able champion. It was his life's dream that in that old age of leisure, which was practically impossible to his multitudinous engagements and extended enterprises, he would gather together the fruits of his years of research and thought, and hurl them in potent arguments upon the head of the hydra of Evolution. Whether he overrated his intellectual as he did his physical powers in that expectation, it is hard to say. Few men in any age have held so vast a mastery over thought, acquired knowledge, and the power of expression; and to these he added a simple and guileless faith and an ardent love for truth for its own sake, such as its only found in the ranks of heroes and martyrs,

On our second page there will be found a complete account of the great enterprises which he had undertaken, showing their present condition, the high hopes he had formed concerning them, and the prospect of their continuance and prosperity if the labors of their founder should be withdrawn.

It seems to be the fashion in Italy lately to erect monuments to the famous dead of the country. One to Cavour has just been inaugurated in Turin. Apropos of this ceremony in the city of his birth, the following instance of his precocity is related. Once, while traveling with his family by means of post-horses, little Cayour considered that they had not received the treatment they ought to have had from the postmaster at Geneva. "M. de la Rive," declared the child, "you must get him dismissed." De la Rive answered that he could n't do anything of the kind, that being only in the power of the Mayor. "Then," said the boy, "I shall apply to the Mayor; have the kindness to write to him and say that I desire an interview with him." Amused, De la Rive accordingly wrote to the Mayor, whom he happened to know, and at the appointed time the small child presented himself to that functionary, and bowing profoundly and gravely three times, calmly set forth his complaints. The result of this performance was his return to M. de la Rive with the announcement that the postmaster was to be dismissed. Could Young America do this !

The Rev. S. W. Duffield prints in The College Courant a letter "To an Inquiring Friend," in which he discusses the question of "Woman's Sphere." Perhaps we may say more justly he thrones himself as an oracle, and pronounces in lofty fashion sentence against womankind. If we may believe him, woman's work outside the washing of dishes is of little consequence. He mentions the women who have won honorable fame in literature and art, and goes on to say that he knows not "why or where something is lacking in the efforts of these illustrious minds." Conceding George Eliot's greatness, he makes in italies this astonishing statement: " She does not love women." Has Mr. Duffield read of Dorothea Brooke, that fine unselfish creature; of Maggie Tulliver with her generous nature and her eager intellect; of Dinah, cast in a heroic mold, yet not above human nature's daily food? Surely the woman who has so tenderly and exquisitely painted women like these cannot truly be said not to love her sex.

All is not gold that glitters;-the fairest rose hath often a worm at the heart;-the most beautiful apple is sometimes decayed at the core :--often and often, in the Californian language, "things is not what they seem." At least, such appears to have been the opinion of the English laborer who, not long ago, accompanied a clergyman-to him unknown-across a lonely stretch of country. Casual and unimpressive conversation beguiled the weary way until at last the ecclesiastical instinct began to soar through the clergyman's mind. Here was a chanco to benefit the heathen, as it were, and he was not the man to neglect his duty. Accordingly, after stern pause, the good man turned to his companion and in a sepulchral voice inquired, "Are you prepared for death ?" The laborer, firmly convinced that nobody but a highwayman would ask that unpleasant question, immediately dropped whatever portable property he carried and bounced away over the moor as fast as he could go.

The Cambridge Syndicate on the Education of Women has made its report, probably not altogether of this tyranny in Cuba, aliuding to the insurrections to the delight of the young women it criticises. Their chief faults seem to have been in English history and composition. The examiners say that with a certain amount of proficiency there is exhibited a tendency to rest satisfied with very incomplete in formation and modes of expression not clearly definite. However, it is stated that the best essays were superior to those of masculine students writing on the same subject in similar circumstances, and the worst faults of the feminine writing were better than those of the masculine writing. The examiners complain of "very prevalent inaccuracy" and of flippancy among the young ladies.

The Saratoga Monument Association have prepared a memorial to be submitted to Congress, asking for an appropriation of \$300,000, to assist them in constructing an appropriate monument upon the site of the surrender of Burgoyne. It is not the most favorable moment to come before Congress for disbursements of this kind; but if public money can ever be properly given for such purposes, a favorable showing can probably be made for this enterprise. The President of the Association is the Hon. Hamilton Fish'; the Vice-Presidents are Governor Dix, ex-Governor Seymour, Mr. J. M. Marvin, and Mr. Controller Hopkins. These names guarantee a proper and judicious management.

When a baby is to be left upon a doorstep, the least the dropper can do is to provide generously for the future wants of the foundling. So thought those who confided a child to the benevolence of a wealthy merchant in Hallowell, Me., for with it were deposited a full supply of nice linen, a bottle of condensed milk, and still another bottle of the best paregoric! It was certainly a mother who so unnaturally deserted her offspring and so naturally thought of its predestinate stomach-ache.

The perfectly insane ideas which divers good people have of the duties and rules of a newspaper are amusingly illustrated by a note addressed to the Editor of The London Echo. A titled lady, with the utmost politeness and an impudence really sublime in its unconsciousness, inquires of the said Editor "who is the person who writes the articles in that paper. Lady M. does not pretend to be moved to this question by any other motive than curiosity, and the calmness with which she expects an answer is ex-tremely neat and refreshing.

Theatrical property in Baltimore seems specially asecure. John T. Ford (who had previously had a disastrous theatrical experience in Washington) lately had the Holliday Street Theater burnt. Now failed. It is merely a shadow of coming broken here, the matter was finally ordered due time the laborer will certainly discover. lated; they belong to no one department of the Theater Coming a completely destroyed.

### FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

A noticeable and praiseworthy feature of the great

mass meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, the

watchword of which was "Humanity for Cuba?"

A PROTEST AGAINST BARBARITY IN CUBA. AN ORDERLY AND SIGNIFICANT MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE-SPEECHES OF THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, GEN. JOHN COCHRANE, AND OTHERS-THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

CRITICISED.

was its orderly character and the spirit of harmony and reason which pervaded the entire assemblage, and distinguished it from many previous gatherings of a similar kind, and notably from the trade meeting held in the hall only the evening before. To the observer who reckons the success of a movement by the shouts and noise and cheering that mingle with extravagant speech-making and the martial strains of a band of nusic, the meeting may have seemed to lack something of the enthusiasm to be expected from an audience interested in such a subject; but there were not wanting evidences of the most cordial approval of the sentiments uttered by the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Gen. Cochrane, and others, and at moments they developed into the most vehement cheering. There were no outside meetings or demonstrations of any sort. All found ample room in the great hall, though many were compelled to stand in the aisles, Among the more prominent gentlemen who signified their sympathy with the mevement by their presence on the stage were Judge S. H. ohnson, Gen. C. V. Clark, Royal G. Millard, Daniel Sickles, Major Kent, Elwood E. Thorne, Wm. T. Woodruff, Gen. H. Clay Preston, George Ackerman, Gen, Millan, James O'Kelly, Gen. Cochrane, Senor Aldamos, Gen. Jackson H. Chase, the Rev. Dr. Vidaver, Geu. Duryea, L. Del Monte, Hilario Cisneros, Felix Fuentes, Antonio Zambiana, Ponce De Leon, Dr. Galvez, Gen. Villegas, José Tauco, Dr. Ellinger, Viconte Mostre, D. F. Mapes, George Coles, John Giffen, and John J. Gorman.

### THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings began with the nomination y Elwood E. Thorne of Horace Barnard for President of the meeting, a nomination unanimously confirmed. Mr. Barnard, thanking the audience for this mark of confidence, nominated Gen. J. H. Ward as scoretary of the meeting, in whose absence Mr. Thorne later in the evening acted as substitute. The first speech of the evening was delivered by the Rev. George H. Hopworth, who received the most flattering greeting. SPEECH OF THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

War, said he, is undoubtedly, in our present davelopment, a terrible necessity, but we have a right to de mand, whenever that necessity is upon us, that war shall be conducted upon civilized principles, and any nation or people that resorts to measures that are brutal in character are amenable to the common sense, the enlightened political economy, and the Christian senti ment of the age. We have lately been startled by a omewhat unusual event, which has sent a thrill of horror through the heart of every American citizen, an event which requires not only explanation-for that, under any circumstances, is not enough-but full and complete reparation. [Applause.] We have made our demand, but-if I may be allowed to say it in this presence—that demand looks a little too much like an apology. [Applause.] When the American people speak they speak in italics. They say what they mean, and they mean what they say. [Applause.] We have the right to require of any public officer, when he represents the dignity and majesty of this nation, that he shall refrain from apology, and speak that truth alone which hes deep-seated in the American heart. You will excuse me if I say that, if diplomatic art and cowardice are synonymous, then we stand very high in the rank of diplomacy. [Applause.] One thing lies at the bottom of our policy; it is perfect protection to all American citizens the wide world over. [Applause]; and every American citizen who is engaged in a legitimate pursuit, and who s doing an honorable business has the right to feel that he has the whole army and navy behind him. We have made our first demand of Spain. The Isecond

one ought to be sent, not by telegraph, nor yet by the mails, but, under the circumstances, inside of a bombsheil! [Applause and prolonged cheering.] If Spain confesses, as she has half confessed already, that she is not able to enforce her own decrees, then we will volunteer service and enforce them ourselves. One thing we ask for, and it is not an unreasonable demand: first, a thorough investigation; secondly, the condigaand summary punishment of the criminals, whomsoever they may be, [Applause.] I think we are not all frightened at the bombastic tone of the Spanish press or at the impulsive sentiments of the Spanish people. I have not lived very long, and yet I have been taught by my experience that when a man is very anxious to "die a thousand deaths," the real death is that of old age. [Laughter.] Calmness is bravery; impulsiveness, be it never so bot at the moment, is sure to cool at last. That which we, as a people, have demanded of the Government of Cuba we, as the foremost nation of the earth, will have!

a people, have demanded of the Government of Cuba we, as the foremost nation of the earth, will have! [Applause.] No more butcheries! If you will kill, kill in honorable warfare! [Applause.] When you shoot, shoot at a man's breast and not at his back, (Violent cheering.]

Why is it that we are startled to the very center of our souls by this long experience of acts unbecoming any nation living in the nineteenth century! The question answers itself. If you look at Spain for a few moments you will see that it has not yet crawled up out of the darkness of the Middie Ages into the light and day of this age of practical philanthropy and of inevitable progress. I don't state that as a simple assertion, but give you the facts. There are at present in Spain about 15,000,000 can neither read nor write. There are at present in Spain about 1000 hambits, villages, towns, and eities. Those 4,000 congregations of people are presided over by in Spain about 4.000 hamlets, villages, towns, and cities. Those 4,000 congregations of people are presided over by Mayors 2.000 of whom are unable to sign their names to any public document. If that had been true of some of our New-York officers, it would have been well. [Laughter and applause.] These simple statements give you an idea of what you have a right to expect logically from Spain. As to Cuba, Spanish rule there has been rou-handed from the beginhing, it has been aggressive as tyranny and despotism always are.

Mr. Hepworth described the effects and appearances which had naturally sprung into life under the system. He then resumed :

He then resumed:

For five years those people have struggled faithfully, and I believe that the American people have said to them all through, "God bless you! Count on us every time!" and I hope that at length this voice of sympathy and these words of determination to help these suffering people will reach Washington with such force that even a Fish shall speak! [Vebement cheering.] [A voice—"Has not a Fish taken Spanish gold for Cuban blood! Applause.]

ing people will reach Washington with such force that even a Fish shall speak! (Vebement cheering.] [A voice—"Has not a Fish taken Spanish gold for Cuban blood I Applause.]

I hope, brethren, that that is not true, but I fear it is. I honestly believe that it will cause a shudder of repugnance against any public officer, if it is known and understood that an intimate member of his family receives Spanish gold that he places out where it will do the most good. [Applause.] But let me proceed. These several insurrections have been failures in one point of view, successful in another. All through the years the efforthave resulted in no definite foothold; but the impulse has remained, and will remain. After five years of struggle, I do hope that the Cubans, with the sympathy of the American people, will make one last grand effor and clear the way for victory. [Applause.]

What, then, is the duty of us people! When a giart, in climbing a mountain, has succeeded in reaching the highest point, he is selfish and mean to stand there alone. America is not mean nor selfash, and, having reached the higher plane, she is ever ready to reach down her hand and lift her neighbors where they also may breathe the air of a nobler independence. [Groat applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Hepworth's speech the Sec retary read some resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held in the hall of the House of Representatives of South Carolina Nov. 20, 1873, which, after reciting the causes of grievance through the Virginius butchery, appeal to the National Administration and to Congress to secure ample redress, and to take measures to preserve the honor of the American flag and the safety of American citizens under it. A long list of Vice-Presidents of the meeting, published in THE TRIBUNE several days ago, was then read and adopted. This was followed by the reading of the following memorial, with its accompanying resolution, which was also unant-

lowed by the reading of the following mercorial, with its accompanying resolution, which was also unantimously adopted:

THE MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The undersigned memorialists, residents of the City of New-York and vicinity, respectfully show:

That for more than five years there has existed a state of revolution in the Island of Cubs, caused, as your memorialists believe, by the efforts of the native born population to throw off their allegiance to Spain.

We further respectfully represent that, while acknowledging the right of the Spanish Government and people to retain their possessions in Cubs, we claim that they are bound by the laws of humanity and civilization to conduct their measures of repression in accordance with the laws recognized by all civilized antions.

From information received, we believe that the greatest possible attocutes are frequently practiced; men, women, and children are indiscriminately murdered by the representatives of the Spanish Government, even after resistance has ceased.

During the past few years nearly 5,000 political priagously have been shot, or otherwise executed, many of ours have been taken, whose fate-probably worse than death—is unknown save to their captors. Worse still, over 300 women and children have been driven to the woods without food or saester, the finial mattants forbidden to communicate with or a saist them under penalty of death; nay more, they have been under torn and mutitated by bloodhounds, and sacrificed to the just of a mutitated by bloodhounds, and sacrificed to the just of a